

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXIII. NO. 79.

HONOLULU, H. I.: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1898.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 2008.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

PER MONTH..... \$.50
PER MONTH, FOREIGN..... 75
PER YEAR..... 5.00
PER YEAR, FOREIGN..... 6.00
—Payable Invariably in Advance.

C. G. BALLENTYNE,
Business Manager.

LYLE A. DICKEY.

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY
Public. P. O. Box 196, Honolulu,
H. I. King and Bethel Streets.

WILLIAM C. PARKE.

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND AGENT
to take Acknowledgments. No. 13
Kaahumanu Street, Honolulu, H. I.

W. R. CASTLE.

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY
Public. Attends all Courts of the
Republic. Honolulu, H. I.

W. F. ALLEN

WILL BE PLEASED TO TRANSACT
any business entrusted to his care.
Office over Bishop's Bank.

WHITNEY & NICHOLS.

DENTAL ROOMS ON FORT STREET.
Office in Brewer's Block, cor. Fort
and Hotel Sts.; entrance, Hotel St.

M. S. GRINBAUM & CO., LTD.

Importers and Commission Mer-
chants.

San Francisco and Honolulu.
215 Front St. Queen St.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS
Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.

IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION
Merchants. King and Bethel Sts.,
Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.

IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION
Merchants. Honolulu, Hawaiian
Islands.

JOHN T. WATERHOUSE.

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN GEN-
eral Merchandise. Queen Street,
Honolulu.

Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke
LEWERS & COOKE.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Lumber and Building Materials.
Office: 414 Fort Street.

HAWAIIAN WINE CO.

FRANK BROWN MANAGER, 28 and
30 Merchant St., Honolulu, H. I.

THE WESTERN AND HAWAIIAN
INVESTMENT CO., LTD.

MONEY LOANED FOR LONG OR
short periods on approved security.
W. W. HALL, Manager.

WILDER & CO.

LUMBER, PAINTS, OILS, NAILS,
Salt, and Building Materials of all
Kinds.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.

MACHINERY OF EVERY DESCRI-
ption made to order.

H. E. MCINTYRE & BRO.

GROCERY AND FEED STORE
Corner King and Fort Streets,
Honolulu.

C. HUSTACE.

Wholesale and Retail Grocer.
212 King St. Tel. 119.

FAMILY PLANTATION AND SHIPS'
Stores Supplied on Short Notice.
New Goods by every steamer. Orders
from the other Islands faithfully
executed.

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER
WORKS CO., Ltd.

Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts.
HOLLISTER & CO., Agents.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette
(Semi-Weekly).

A MARTIAL LAW NIGHT

Declared at Fort and Hotel By
Lieut. Merriam.

HAD LIEUT. WHEELOCK WITH HIM

Lawless Conduct of United States
Army Officers—Gen. King
Stopped It.

A little after 11 o'clock last night
martial law was declared in Honolulu.
Announcement of the new dispensation
was made by Second Lieut. Merriam,
U. S. A., son of Maj. Gen. Merriam,
commanding the department of the Pacific,
in which is included the Hawaiian
Islands. With Merriam was First
Lieut. Wheelock, New York First Reg-
iment, U. S. V.

Publication was made at the inter-
section of Fort and Hotel streets, im-
mediately after the two officers had
left one of the saloons in that vicinity.

Martial law was actually enforced by
Merriam and Wheelock for two and a
half hours. This was done without
any authority whatever, with utter dis-
regard of the civil laws and with an
ignoring, or worse, of the police.

Merriam and Wheelock conducted
themselves in a manner most aston-
ishing. Wheelock was provo marshal
in charge of mounted infantrymen.
Merriam may and may not have been
on duty. At any rate the two officers
assumed entire control, ordered citizens
off the streets, then on the side-
walks and enforced their mandates
through the mounted men. Army
men, for management of whom it
is supposed that at least Wheelock was
detailed, kept away from the neighbor-
hood.

Both Merriam and Wheelock were
dictatorial to the point of insulting
citizens who happened to be about.

Wheelock engaged in a brawl with
some sailors from a merchant ship.

He followed them clear down to the
dock and had a pair of his patrol-
men chase two Inter-Island steamer
captains to box piles on the wharf. A
customs officer was also made to
scramble for safety.

Quite a crowd collected when Whee-
lock had his row with the sailors.

Merriam ordered the street cleared and
then the sidewalk. Fire flashed from
the shoes of the horses as the soldiers
charged beneath the awnings. The
native policeman on watch in the
neighborhood went up Fort street to
near the Love building. The charge up
the sidewalk was made at the corner
opposite Benson, Smith & Co. Then
Wheelock followed up the sailors to the
waterfront.

Merriam now had the enforcement of
his martial law up town in his own
hands and he proceeded to act in the
most high-handed manner. He stopped
anyone and everyone with curt inquiry
and with order to move on. The writer
heard him say there was martial law,
that he had his orders and would carry
them out if he was killed for it. A ser-
geant, who must have been a regular,
came along and was about the only
man who refused to bow to Merriam.

This sergeant asked if there was mar-
tial law and asked it in such a way
that Merriam was forced to say no.
But the sergeant, for his persistence or
curiosity, was ordered under arrest. A
corporal on Merriam's order, took the
sergeant in the direction of the police
station, but there was no jailing. Mer-
riam kept on saying that he must be
obeyed and that there must be no foolishness.

About 1 o'clock Gen. King was
awakened from his slumbers at the
Hawaiian hotel and told of what was go-
ing on. He seemed genuinely sorry,
and was angry to white heat. In re-
lation to Merriam, Gen. King said the
young man had no orders whatever
and that he (King) would not have
had the affair happen for \$20,000. Mer-
riam had used Gen. King's name a
number of times, saying that the com-
mander-in-chief had ordered him to
"take charge" at 11:30 and keep the
streets clear.

Wheelock was running his martial
law department at the waterfront for
over an hour.

Gen. King sent his adjutant general,

Capt. Saxton, after Wheelock and Mer-
riam. When Saxton appeared Wheel-
ock, who had returned from the decks,
and Merriam, were giving Capt. Bow-
ers a talk. Capt. Bowers was the only
man who had suggested that the army
men were going away beyond their
authority. Merriam asked Saxton for
a pistol. Saxton listened a minute,
perhaps noticed that both Merriam and
Wheelock were talking in confused

sentences and calling Merriam, start-
ed away. Merriam responded to the ef-
fect that he was not going to leave yet.
Then Saxton said, in a firm tone:
"Come here a minute." Saxton whisper-
ed to Merriam and Merriam called
Wheelock. The latter heard the mes-
sage from Gen. King. Wheelock stepped
back a few feet, dismissed the squad
in attendance, and Saxton, Mer-
riam and Wheelock went off in the di-
rection of the Hawaiian hotel. Saxton
had asked Capt. Bowers to come to
Gen. King's headquarters this morning.
Before that Bowers had declined
Merriam's invitation to do the same.

Just as martial law ended Capt.
Robt. Parker, of the Hawaiian police,
came up mounted. He gave out an
order in native to arrest ANYBODY
making a disturbance.

Merriam is ordinarily a fine young
fellow. He is in the artillery. Wheel-
ock has a sort of swagger.

Scores of citizens who were sent
home by Merriam actually believed
that martial law had been declared.

A member of Company D, Pennsylvania
recruits, found an old rebel car-
bine on the slopes of Diamond Head a
few days ago.

SOLDIER'S DEATH.

Private of First New York—Fu-
neral—Brother III.

Private Clarence H. Porter, of Com-
pany H, First New York, died at the
Military hospital Sunday night and
was buried from St. Andrew's Cathed-
ral at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in
Nuuanu cemetery. Rev. C. Swartz con-
ducted the services. Company H—Offi-
cers and men—and the First New York
band were out.

Mr. Porter was a native of Bingham-
ton and was 32 years of age. At home
he was a sash and door worker with the
Robinson Planing Mill Co., and was
very highly esteemed by his em-
ployers. He leaves a young wife at
Binghamton; no children.

The cause of death was "septic infec-
tion," appearing after a general col-
lapse of the system. Young Porter was
overcome by the sun at Camp Black
and never recovered from the shock.

His mind was considerably affected by
it. Some days ago there was a general
decline in his health and he was sent
to the hospital. Some of his comrades
feel that he should never have been
brought away after the sunstroke at
Camp Black.

A sad feature of the case is that the
dead man's brother, Fred, is now in a
very critical condition at the hospital
with pneumonia and is not expected to
live. He belongs to the same company
and is 28 years of age. Clarence Porter's
death was the first in Company H
and the fourth in the regiment since
the companies were mustered into ac-
tive service.

Both Merriam and Wheelock were
dictatorial to the point of insulting
citizens who happened to be about.

Wheelock engaged in a brawl with
some sailors from a merchant ship.

He followed them clear down to the
dock and had a pair of his patrol-
men chase two Inter-Island steamer
captains to box piles on the wharf. A
customs officer was also made to
scramble for safety.

Quite a crowd collected when Whee-
lock had his row with the sailors.

Merriam ordered the street cleared and
then the sidewalk. Fire flashed from
the shoes of the horses as the soldiers
charged beneath the awnings. The
native policeman on watch in the
neighborhood went up Fort street to
near the Love building. The charge up
the sidewalk was made at the corner
opposite Benson, Smith & Co. Then
Wheelock followed up the sailors to the
waterfront.

Merriam now had the enforcement of
his martial law up town in his own
hands and he proceeded to act in the
most high-handed manner. He stopped
anyone and everyone with curt inquiry
and with order to move on. The writer
heard him say there was martial law,
that he had his orders and would carry
them out if he was killed for it. A ser-
geant, who must have been a regular,
came along and was about the only
man who refused to bow to Merriam.

This sergeant asked if there was mar-
tial law and asked it in such a way
that Merriam was forced to say no.
But the sergeant, for his persistence or
curiosity, was ordered under arrest. A
corporal on Merriam's order, took the
sergeant in the direction of the police
station, but there was no jailing. Mer-
riam kept on saying that he must be
obeyed and that there must be no foolishness.

About 1 o'clock Gen. King was
awakened from his slumbers at the
Hawaiian hotel and told of what was go-
ing on. He seemed genuinely sorry,
and was angry to white heat. In re-
lation to Merriam, Gen. King said the
young man had no orders whatever
and that he (King) would not have
had the affair happen for \$20,000. Mer-
riam had used Gen. King's name a
number of times, saying that the com-
mander-in-chief had ordered him to
"take charge" at 11:30 and keep the
streets clear.

Wheelock was running his martial
law department at the waterfront for
over an hour.

Gen. King sent his adjutant general,

Capt. Saxton, after Wheelock and Mer-
riam. When Saxton appeared Wheel-
ock, who had returned from the decks,
and Merriam, were giving Capt. Bow-
ers a talk. Capt. Bowers was the only
man who had suggested that the army
men were going away beyond their
authority. Merriam asked Saxton for
a pistol. Saxton listened a minute,
perhaps noticed that both Merriam and
Wheelock were talking in confused

ONE MORE BACK

Transport Pennsylvania is in Port

Again.

FROM MANILA VIA GUAM

Has a Number of Sick Men Aboard.
Incidents of Voyage—Soldiers
on Luzon.

The United States trooper Penn-
sylvania is at Brewer's wharf taking
on 400 tons of coal. She arrived from
Manila by way of Guam yesterday af-
ternoon, having on board twelve pas-
sengers, mostly invalids from the
Philippines. Dr. Smith, formerly
surgeon of the United States cruiser
Baltimore, who is well known in Hon-
olulu, is one of the passengers. The
Pennsylvania will probably sail for San
Francisco on Wednesday.

The transport carries a number of
souvenirs. One of them is a Spanish
flag from Guam. When the custom
house officer at that place, came out to
the transport he flew a Spanish flag
aboard his boat. He parted with the
flag and staff for a slight considera-
tion and it now belongs to the third
officer of the ship.

under military rule, although regula-
tions are very mild and highly satis-
factory to the people. In fact the gov-
ernment of the place is much more
agreeable to the people than that of
the Spaniards.

The insurgents are still a doubtful
quantity. They are apparently watch-
ing with the deepest interest peace ne-
gotiations, but at the same time are
keeping on a strict war footing. Agu-
inaldo, in his own mind and among his
followers, is dictator and is believed to
be preparing trouble for any power at-
tempting to hold Manila. American
officers distrust greatly Aguinaldo and
the insurgents as a whole.

The Pennsylvania reached Manila
nearly two weeks after the battle. That
same night the fight between natives and
soldiers, in which one of the latter was
killed, took place. The Montana
men were ordered to arms soon after
landing, the appearance of things then
being that a riot was at hand.

The transport carries a number of
souvenirs. One of them is a Spanish
flag from Guam. When the custom
house officer at that place, came out to
the transport he flew a Spanish flag
aboard his boat. He parted with the
flag and staff for a slight considera-
tion and it now belongs to the third
officer of the ship.

DOWNS WENT DEANE.

Man Overboard in Person of
Transport Carpenter.

Carpenter J. M. Deane of the Penn-
sylvania had an involuntary bath in
the bay at dark last night. Dressed in
his best, he left the city and attempted
to return up a rope ladder over the
peak of his vessel to the deck. But
Carpenter Deane was heavy and the
ladder was fastened at the top only.
Just as the seaman laid hands on the
friendly deck the ladder slipped from
under his feet. There was a splash in
the water like the launching of a small
vessel, and the sea closed over 220
pounds of poor Carpenter Deane.

YET IN FERMENT

France Trembles Still Over the Dreyfus Case.

CIVIL AND MILITARY CONFLICT

Bitter Attacks and Sharp Charges. Active Feeling—Esterhazy Interviewed in London.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—The situation here is generally admitted to be grave by both the press and the people. The conflict between civil and military authorities is becoming acute. The sudden and unexpected action of Gen. Zurlinden, military governor of Paris, in prosecuting Col. Picquart on a charge of forgery and using forged documents, assumes a grave aspect on account of circumstances attending this intervention of military authority in the civil court.

Now that the Dreyfus question has become a great national matter every proceeding in the affair has a state importance. Zurlinden's ignoring of this obvious fact is very significant. He comes forward as a defender of the army, the prosecutor of its supposed calumniators, and the resolute opponent of a revision of the case. From this appeal to the public in the line of the establishment of a dictatorship, there is no wide step. The Radical makes a bitter attack on the general's staff which it charges with aiming at the moral assassination of Picquart through a secret military trial. Henri Rochefort in his paper, the *Intransigent*, declares that Picquart was bribed by a syndicate or by Germany to save Dreyfus.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The Daily News says that Comte Esterhazy has been sojourning in London in the guise of an Italian count. He speaks Italian fluently. The Daily News reporter caught him at Charing Cross as he was about to start for Paris. In the course of the interview, Esterhazy said he had passed the detectives detailed to watch him in Paris in his present disguise and that nobody had recognized him. "But," he continued, "I distinguished even this. I told Gen. Pelleix after the suicide of Col. Henri that it would be impossible to stop things and that the movement would be formidable. The generals lost their heads. I wrote to M. Cavagnac a long letter acquainting him with the points of the affair. He refused to see me. My ruin has been determined upon. I was thrown overboard and had nothing left but to go away and wait developments."

Comte Esterhazy proceeded to declare that he had vainly tried to convince Gen. Pelleix that the Henri document was a forgery, but that Gen. Pelleix had declined to listen to him.

"There were," said Count Esterhazy, "but three persons who knew the truth of the matter—Sanders, Henri and myself. The first two are dead, and I alone hold the secret." Comte Esterhazy complained bitterly of the treatment of himself and Mme. Pays, who is in prison in Paris. He declares that the Judge D'Instruction had Mme. Pays brought from the Saint Lazar prison and offered her liberty if she would reveal all she knew about the generals.

After a reference to other phases of the affair, Comte Esterhazy said: "I intend to publish a work that will throw light upon the unhealthy Dreyfus story. M. Cavagnac made a mistake in persecuting me, but he struck at the same time his relation, Col. Du Paty Du Clam. I may mention that I already declined a pension offered by Gen. Billot."

Comte Esterhazy affected a gay nonchalance but as he was taking the train he said in a sharp, nervous tone, without pausing for a breath: "I don't know whether I shall make use of the documents in my possession. It will depend upon the march of events."

EIGHT CREMATED.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 20.—Eight men were cremated and eight more fatally burned in the most disastrous fire that ever occurred in Toledo. The spontaneous combustion of dust in the grain elevator owned by Messrs. Paddock, Hodge & Co., caused this terrible destruction of life and none of those who were taken out after the fire were far enough from death's door to tell any of the details.

LAYMEN ADMITTED.

LANSING, Mich., Sept. 19.—The Michigan Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church today adopted, without debate, a resolution declaring for a constitutional amendment, providing an equal number of lay and ministerial representatives at the General Conference. The vote was 199 to 9.

PARDONED.

MADRID, Sept. 22.—The queen-regent has signed the decree suspending Admiral Montejo and granting pardon to the convicts who fought as volunteers in the war with the United States.

MR. BAYARD'S CONDITION.

DEDHAM, Mass., Sept. 20.—The ravages of disease are gradually sappling the life of former Ambassador Bayard, and he continually loses ground, although his wonderful constitu-



HOLLAND'S GIRL QUEEN.

Only a girl peculiarly favored can have a crown as a birthday present, but such is the fortune of Wilhelmina of Holland. Her eighteenth birthday, August 31, 1898, will never be forgotten by this gracious little woman, and she will also remember September 6, the date of the formal coronation.

tution makes a strong resistance. He passed a restless night, and today will be considerably worse than at any time during his sickness. The end is looked for in the course of a few days, although he will probably have a number of rallies.

BRYAN AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Col. Wm. J. Bryan, of the Third Nebraska volunteers, is in the city and spent the morning making calls at the heads of the various army departments.

DISTURBED CHINA.

One Report is That the Emperor is Dead.

PEKIN, Sept. 22.—An edict just issued, definitely announces that the Emperor of China has resigned his power to the Empress Dowager, who has ordered the ministers to deliver to her in future all official reports.

IS THE EMPEROR DEAD?

SHANGHAI, Sept. 22.—A rumor is current here to the effect that the Emperor of China is dead. No details are obtainable but it is said that the gates of Peking are closed, which means that something serious has happened.

MUST BE NO DELAY.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The war Department officials in reply to the question whether there was any disposition to accede to the request of Spain for a postponement of the evacuation of Cuba until some time next spring, the statement was made that no delay would be considered. The evacuation must proceed with expedition and the troops of the United States were now being put in readiness for the occupation of Cuba and would be sent there.

YELLOW JACK.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 22.—One case of yellow fever has developed at Detention camp. The camp now contains thirty people who have been exposed and is surrounded by heavily armed guards.

AGAINST CHINESE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The secretary of the treasury today made an important ruling in which he holds that Chinese consuls in foreign countries are not authorized to issue certificates to privileged classes of Chinese entering this country.

PEACE CONGRESS.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—A dispatch from Brussels to a local news agency says that King Leopold has addressed an autograph letter to the Czar urging the designation of Brussels as the meeting place of the peace congress.

SPANIARDS TRAVEL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 22.—The war department has a cablegram from General Brooke at Ponce, Porto Rico, stating that 800 Spanish troops sailed for home today.

AFTER ANARCHISTS.

ROME, Sept. 22.—According to the *Italia*, several powers have decided to hold in October a conference for the purpose of considering and adopting measures for the suppression of anarchism.

He Also Thought.

(Boston Journal.) After he had kissed her and pressed her rosy cheek against his and patted her soft, round chin, she drew back and asked: "George, do you shave yourself?" "Yes," he replied. "I thought so," she said. "Your face is the roughest I ever—" Then she stopped; but it was too late, and he went away with a cold, heavy lump in his breast.



Beware of "cheap" baking powders. Alum makes good medicine but bad food. Ask your doctor.

A CRITICAL TIME

DURING THE BATTLE OF SANTIAGO.

Sick or Well, a Rush Night and Day.

The Packers at the Battle of Santiago de Cuba Were All Heroes. Their Heroic Efforts in Getting Ammunition and Rations to the Front Saved the Day.

P. E. Butler, of pack-train No. 3, writing from Santiago, De Cuba, on July 23d, says: "We all had diarrhoea in more or less violent form, and when we landed we had no time to see a doctor, for it was a case of rush and rush night and day to keep the troops supplied with ammunition and rations, but thanks to Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, we were able to keep at work and keep our health; in fact, I sincerely believe that at one critical time this medicine was the indirect saviour of our army, for if the packers had been unable to work there would have been no way of getting supplies to the front. There were no roads that a wagon train could use. My comrade and myself had the good fortune to lay in a supply of this medicine for our pack-train before we left Tampa, and I know in four cases it absolutely saved life."

The above letter was written to the manufacturers of this medicine, the Chamberlain Medicine Co., Des Moines, Iowa. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. L.

PEARY.

The Explorer Making Good Progress Northward.

NEW YORK.—A letter received in this city from Explorer Peary says that on August 13th he was at Etah, near the entrance to Smith sound, up which he probably proceeded soon after he wrote if he was to reach his proposed new camp on the northwest coast of Greenland this season. Etah, or Fort Fouke, is the place where Dr. J. J. Hayes spent the winter of 1860-61 on his exploring vessel, the *United States*. It is a considerable distance north of Peary's former winter camps. Peary wrote that thus far his plans had prospered. He had taken aboard his steamer, the *Windward*, ten Esquimaux, sixty dogs and the carcasses of sixty walrus, which will supply a large quantity of food for his dogs and the natives. He was about to send his auxiliary ship, the *Hope*, back to St. John's. There is no doubt that Mr. Peary reached the north water at Etah in advance of Capt. Sverdrup's expedition on the *Fram*.

For Mr. Moody.

An item is going the rounds of the religious press to the effect that a plan is under advisement for building in New York a great institutional church for Dwight L. Moody. Mr. Moody is known to favor such a plan, it is said, not to become his permanent field of labor, but to be a center for evangelical efforts of the whole country, under Mr. Moody's direction. The aim would be to bring famous preachers from abroad, to provide for Bible instruction on a large scale, and to make an evangelical headquarters, the influence of which would be felt throughout the whole country."

Art League Exhibition.

The fall exhibition of the Kilohana Art League is four weeks off. Immense efforts are being put forth to make this the most elaborate display ever attempted by local artists. D. Howard Hitchcock, on Hawaii, is doing the work of his life for the exhibition. A number of new artists have arrived in town since the Spring and they will all put in studies. It is understood that they will bring in some new ideas. Secretary Dodge of the League is now preparing a list of artists whose work will appear in the exhibition.

OUR LINES OF HARNESS.

STRENGTH IN HARNESS

IS THE MAIN CONSIDERATION.

The best is none too good. Why run the risk of losing your life by harness made of inferior leather, made by inferior workmen, when you can get the best

OAK TANNED HARNESS

made by reliable firms who have a reputation to sustain at the same or a trifle more than the poor article. We carry every style of harness you need—heavy draught, light wagon, carriage or buggy.

Get Our Prices Before Buying.

Schuman's Carriage and Harness Repository

Fort Street, above Club Stables.

Island Orders Promptly Filled.

Would You Succeed?

Then be energetic and straight in your business relations with your customers.

This is why THE MANUFACTURERS' SHOE CO. do the business.

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co., SIGN OF THE BIG SHOE.

FORT STREET.

CASTLE & COOKE LTD.

IMPORTERS
HARDWARE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Agents for following BICYCLES: THE WELL KNOWN ELDREDGE THE UNEXCELLED VICTOR THE UP TO DATE CRAWFORD THE JUVENILE ELFINE Also BICYCLE SUNDRIES such as Tires, Rims, Spokes, Lamps, etc.

If you don't know what you want, our bicycle man, R. C. Geer, will help you out.

CASTLE & COOKE LTD.

IMPORTERS
HARDWARE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

.....POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467.....

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.

All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.

For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVENDAÑO, Manager.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

DETROIT JEWEL STOVES

WE are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves: In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil;
1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.

CITY JEWEL RANGE.
2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MODERN JEWEL STOVE.
3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.

HONOLULU.

CLARKE'S

WORLD-FAMED

Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores.

Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.

Cures Ulcerated Sores Legs.

Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Face.

Cures Scrofula, Scurvy.

Cures Cancerous Ulcers.

Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.

Cures Glandular Swellings.

Cures Ulcers from all impure Matter.

From whatever cause.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY.....OCTOBER 4, 1898.

A DEAD PARTY.

The authorized text of the Memorial of the A. U. P. to the Commissioners, contains significant language with reference to the formation of the party.

The object of the American Union Party was to assist and support the Provisional Government of Hawaii in the formation of the Republic of Hawaii, and to maintain such Republic when formed, until annexation to the United States should be accomplished.

The existence of the party was, therefore, limited to the hour when the Flag went up. The declaration is distinct and unreserved. The death of the party is fixed in a cool, business-like way. No extension of its existence is even suggested. It might have easily been added to the words above quoted "and for other purposes." It is exact as Mark Twain's declaration to his enemy: "Your funeral will take place next Wednesday at 4 p. m., and your corpse will be ready."

According to the language quoted above, the party was merely a scaffolding in the building up of Annexation. It has no further utility, after that event, than the scaffolding about a building has after the building is finished. The timber of the scaffolding may be, of course, useful in other respects. Mr. F. J. Lowrey seems to have had an acute and just perception in this respect.

The Committee might have invented reasons for perpetuating the party after annexation. They have not shown political sense enough even to do this. On the other hand, in the language quoted, it expressly fixes the death of the party at a certain hour and minute. In contradiction of its present policy, that is, an active political campaign for the Governorship, it has followed the example of the Irishman, who, wishing to saw off the branch of a tree overhanging the river, seated himself on the branch, and then used the saw between himself and the trunk, and precipitated himself into the water. The Committee seats itself on the branch of the political tree, and then saws itself off, and drops into the waters of political death, by declaring that the party gave up the ghost on annexation day.

We assume that the writers of the Memorial knew the meaning of the words which they have used in writing it. Indeed nothing could be more explicit. The whole case is not quite like that, in the histories, of the King who died, and his courtiers, fearing that the announcement of his death might cause their expulsion from power, concealed the body, and declared that the King was still alive.

In this case, the Committee, with a childlike innocence, that indicates the earliest stages of diet on the political "bottle," declare that the King is dead, and then continue to govern in his name. It says to us: "The party died on annexation day, but (in a whisper to itself) we will work the corpse for all it is worth."

The rank and file of the men who composed the old party will see the "mashen" in these doings, and, no doubt, in time will make a revolt. That matter will take care of itself.

The political situation suggests quiet ways on our part. The United States have annexed these Islands, but have not yet made us American citizens. The meanest specimen of a swamp nigger, has, today, rights which we do not have. We may, and shall, probably get rights in due course of time, but until we do, it won't be quite as well for us to maintain a modest walk and conversation, and not bother President McKinley with too much advice.

THE POWER OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

The power to appropriate public moneys by the Council of State, "during the time intervening between the sessions of the Legislature is confined to the emergencies of war, invasion, rebellion, pestilence or other great public necessity." This is the language of the Constitution. The Supreme Court has just decided, as it could not otherwise do, that the Council of State must decide for itself, when the occasion arose for such an appropriation. The Council of State, therefore, has virtual control over the public expenditures. The Federal Government has no such power. Not has any State. But the framers of the Constitution adopted this provision for wise reasons. The power of the Council was exercised in defrauding Mr. Dale's expenses to Washington, although very many ardent annexationists did not see emergency or great public necessity for it. But certain supporters of the Government did. In the case of the

Japanese indemnity, the power was used to good advantage.

It is an elastic power in the hands of the dominant party to make appropriations, without legislative act, and it is only checked by public opinion, which changes its moods from time to time. "Emergencies" and "public necessity" are just what excited men choose to make them. No courts can define them. Questions regarding the use of this power generally arise when men are excited, and are determined by prevailing sentiment, and not by any well considered convictions. For this reason the people are reluctant to confer such a power over the public purse. Probably Congress will not retain this provision in any laws passed for the Government of this territory.

THE COMMITTEE AND THE GOVERNMENT.

The memorial of the committee of the A. U. P. is such a singular document and so delightfully characteristic of "mashen" methods, we must recur to it once more. We repeat the exact language of the memorial:

"The object of the American Union Party was to assist and support the Provisional Government of Hawaii in the formation of the Republic of Hawaii and to maintain such Republic when formed until annexation with the United States should be accomplished."

If there is any meaning to language the meaning of the language quoted is, that upon annexation, the party ceased to exist as such.

Having made a distinct and preliminary statement that the party is dead, the memorial proceeds to tell the Commissioners that:

"The present Executive of the Government of the Republic of Hawaii, although supported by the American Union Party for the purpose of Annexation, has not at any time called upon or consulted with the Party or its legislative representatives as to recommendations to be made to the American Commissioners pertaining to the future form of government for Hawaii."

The committee censures the Government for not knocking at the tomb of the deceased party, waking it up out of its eternal slumber, and consulting it on the future government of the Islands. The committee, not well instructed in supernatural matters may have assumed that Gabriel was willing to lend or lease his trumpet to any person, including the Cabinet, on reasonable terms, and, therefore, there was no excuse for not communicating with the "lamented dead," through the trumpet.

On the whole, the Executive was justified in failing to negotiate with a party that had deliberately gone to its long home.

The committee seems to believe that it has the power of resurrecting the dead. But we ask with candor, would it not be better and wiser to treat with the living people, who gave life and being to that party, than to pull and haul at this dead carcass, which may discharge offensive odors.

If the party is dead, by the open confession of the committee, who then does the committee represent? By what authority does it censure the Executive for not waiting at the door of the Tailor Shop, until called in?

The establishment of a new party out of the substantial material of the old party is desirable. Parties are necessary. If the committee cannot control the new party, let it retire and meditate on its own career. We are sure, however, that although the people of these Islands cannot present a person "fit" to be the territorial governor, there is still enough intelligence, and common sense and patriotism in them to appreciate the self denying, arduous and charitable labors of the members of the committee in constructing a new party. If the members of the committee will, in dealing with territorial affairs, show intelligence, common sense, fairness, and a desire to unite all classes in a common labor for the public good, they will command the support of those who live here, and only ask for good government.

FORMER LAND "BOOMS."

When the population of the United States was hardly three millions, and it could scarcely settle the State of Pennsylvania alone, a land craze seized upon the people in 1787. Not content with building up homes where law and order had been established, the restless portion of the community moved Westward. Hundreds of families moved across the Alleghany ranges in order to find room. In 1787 over twenty thousand persons entered Kentucky in order to take up the rich lands and escape from the "crowded sea coast," as they described it. As the lands were taken up speculation increased, and every purchaser expected to get an advanced price from the succeeding purchaser. The question of actual values was not considered. What will be the next offer, was the important question. The productive value of the land was entirely ignored. Anyone who tried to arrest the wild speculative movement was regarded as an enemy of man. In the end, thousands of people were ruined, and the discouraged and the bankrupts moved on to the West.

In 1835 another wide spread land boom burst. Paper money, the issue of wild cat banks, was abundant, and stimulated speculation. The price of real estate rose to enormous figures. Those who suggested conservatism were denounced. This is what Schouler says of New England:

"In private tracts of land the craze corresponded to the inflated value of stocks not in the new Western country alone, but towards the remote East—among Maine's tilled forests. The rustic burg which had taken its little leap with the rest, was imagined a great city. On the diagram might be seen its broad avenues, flanked by imposing dwellings and public edifices; its wild lands were parcelled into farms, mapped out into building lots, all selling by the square foot, when they had sold by the acre, and all bringing handsome prices, though rarely from the settler intending to remain there. There was a new phenomena of travel, for railways and canals were now building rapidly—it seemed as if all things were moving and growing."

The optimists of those days never thought for a moment what the history of real estate had been in civilized States. If confronted with it, they simply replied that their own cases were exceptions to all rules, and could not be measured by any antiquated standards. In fact intrinsic values were of no consequence to such people. The higher and more fictitious values became, the more readily the people believed that values were sound, and would rise still more. A veritable stampede took place throughout the nation, and the most conservative men risked all they possessed in wild lands.

If a sober minded person asked where the population would come from that would live upon and cultivate the lands, there was always a "Col. Sellers," who would rise and frantically declare that the Star of Destiny was now moving westward, and those who hesitated to buy land were miserable traitors to their country and their God.

After the collapse there was the spectacle of thousands of families, intelligent and educated, living in the most frugal way, utterly deprived of the luxuries of life, toiling hopelessly in the wilderness.

And this took place on the rich virgin soil of a great continent, where, with the ordinary sense of a beaver a human being should not have heard the word "want," though he travelled two thousand leagues. That spirit of speculation still lives.

HILO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The memorial handed by the Hilo Chamber of Commerce to the organic law Commissioners, contains the following words:

"Sir. That no one should be selected as Governor for the Territory of Hawaii who has been an official of the late Government of the Hawaiian Islands."

This request, like that of the Committee of the American Union Party, will probably be treated with contempt by the President, who will have the appointing power. He will treat it with contempt, because it is so utterly un-American in its spirit. It suggests either that the memorialists here have forgotten the American habits of political thought, or have such a rancorous hatred of their fellow citizens, and mistrust of each other's capacity and sense of justice, that they are willing to proclaim the unfitness of the members of the present Government to continue or hold office.

There are a score of men here who are capable of filling the office of Governor most acceptably. When the time comes for making a selection or nomination for the office, a choice may readily be made. That event may not happen for many months.

It is humiliating to the community that its character for dignity and honesty should be impaired the moment annexation takes place.

For some years, the annexationists, represented to some extent by the A. U. P., have preached from the rooftops the virtues of the present Execu-

tive. Persistent efforts have been made to show the marvelous excellence of the administration of the laws. Documents have been freely circulated over the Mainland, detailing the unusual fitness of the members of the Cabinet to "lead the march of American civilization" on these Islands.

We know that some of these supporters of the Government made these statements only in the interests of annexation, just as the old farmer, when he is trying to sell a sick cow, is reckless in his description of the virtues of the animal. But these many words of lofty commendation are on record, in the press, and emphatically so in the platforms of the annexation parties.

The political power has now passed to Washington. The men who hold the power have been educated to have an abiding faith in the capacity and integrity of the members of the Government. There are scores of prominent men in Congress who will be surprised to hear that the men who were selected as leaders of the annexation movement, are really not approved of by the men who supported them.

Instead of creating a prejudice in Washington against the members of the Government, the requests of the annexationists will raise a strong suspicion there, especially in the mind of the President, that "pipe laying" has begun, and that the annexationists have an axe to grind, but dare not say so.

On the whole, the action of these representative bodies in making their strange requests will do much good. They tell the story plainly of the jealousies and intrigues of men who hope to be political leaders. The dangerous men in politics are those who play the game without showing their hands. In this case, the "hands" have been shown with childlike simplicity. For this we should be thankful. The advertiser will never quarrel with the situation under such circumstances.

WINNIE DAVIS.

At Richmond, Va., on September 23rd was buried, with pathetic services, Miss Winnie Davis, the daughter of Jefferson Davis, and known since the war as "The Daughter of the Confederacy." Upon no woman in the Southern States were the thoughts and good wishes of the people so steadily fixed as upon her. She became an outlet for the feelings and sympathies of many thousands who lost so much, and suffered so intensely in the "Lost Cause."

A singular and almost romantic incident in her life, was her marriage engagement about seven years ago to M. May, a young lawyer, and a son of the noted abolition preacher Sam'l J. May of Syracuse. The hatred of the people of the South, and of a majority of the people of the North was concentrated until the Civil War upon Garrison, Phillips, May and other abolitionists, who aided and supported them. With the close of the Civil War, came the abolition of slavery. The elder generation of the Southern people naturally retained their hatred of the "free brands." The younger generation did not manifest the same intensity of wisdom and force.

Newspaper hornblowing requires that conscience be first cast away. The only print in this town that gave a wrong report of a court matter a few days ago, comes out merrily with the statement that it was the only paper in town reporting the case correctly.

The native Hawaiian N. G. H. company has what is called the "good eye." Strenuous efforts were made to defeat the command in the trophy contest, but the natives did the most practicing, gave the most attention to the task at hand and won.

China's new governmental arrangement, by which the reins of direction pass from the hands of a man to those of a woman, would, in some countries, mean or indicate reform. This particular woman is said to be an individual of wisdom and force.

Newspaper hornblowing requires that conscience be first cast away. The only print in this town that gave a wrong report of a court matter a few days ago, comes out merrily with the statement that it was the only paper in town reporting the case correctly.

The San Francisco Call is still sulking over the annexation of these Islands by the United States, but has no hesitancy in declaring that all of the Philippines and Cuba and Porto Rico should be made the property of the sons of the land of the free and home of the brave.

In Manila the Spanish soldiers complained that the American warriors would insist on fighting in the daytime. A Spanish military critic who used his talents in Cuba says the soldiers of the United States will not obey a command to fight at night.

The custom of Hawaiians in observing a funeral or death anniversary has at least one almost exact parallel in the United States, and in the capital of the country at that. In the mortuary column of the Washington Star there are daily a number of annual tributes to deceased persons.

The Hilo Tribune, with apparent gravity, declares that suits have been brought against the S. S. City of Columbia in capital courts to deprive the "Second City" of the services of what was promised as a liner from Seattle.

There was once a man who said to the papers: "Don't ignore me; abuse me, if you like, but don't ignore me."

Representative R. R. Hitt, who is slated as a possibility for the American vacancy at the Court of St. James, would do credit to his country in every way. But he is a very valuable man at Washington, not only as the agent for a strong constituency, but as well in the capacity of a shaper of the national polity.

It is a new thing in modern biography, so frank and complete in so many particulars and often of such probing depth, that there is failure to treat of the distinct separation of Bismarck's constant iteration of Christian belief and his deeds for the benefit of causes he espoused. This research would prove a most interesting and revealing study.

Dreyfus and his friends have staying qualities that command admiration.

THE PASSING HOUR.

Honolulu is having astonishingly rapid growth as an American naval station.

It is real thoughtful of Uncle Sam to provide a special Santa Claus for the boys in Blue at Manila.

Good things come the way of Honolulu with a rush. The place is become a naval station without asking for it.

It is expected that next the Forty Club, from its pretty nest on Nuuanu street, will forward its views to the Commission.

Aguinaldo will get that pet dish of his without poison, but with plenty of sting if he stands out against the American forces.

Gen. King has made many friends here and all will wish him well should he find a broader field of military action in Manila.

The Czar has acquired about all he wanted in China so easily that he perhaps considers a big armed force unnecessary for ordinary expansion purposes.

It is not likely that the Cabinet will pay \$400,000 of Hawaiian bonds on the market without being able to give a satisfactory guarantee of the worth of the securities.

The engineers of the underground ticket route in politics often learn that it had been better to try and provide and use a well surfaced public sentiment roadbed.

War with Spain cost the United States only a few over a hundred millions of dollars. It was worth that for the knowledge it has revealed to the country concerning itself.

France is devoted to extremes. Dreyfus was denied communication with counsel. Now one of his accusers under arrest is treated in the same manner. This is fiendish consistency.

Populism will get somewhat of a foothold here in its good time. It has been shown clearly within the past few weeks that Hawaii has politicians who believe that it is the thunder and not the lightning that kills.

Mr. Maguire and Mr. Gage are the rival candidates for the Governorship of the State of California. If the newspapers of the Coast are entitled to the least bit of belief neither man is fit to hold public office of any kind.

Colonel Picquart, the latest Dreyfus case prisoner, serves notice that he does not intend to commit suicide. Colonel Esterhazy says the same. But none of them make declaration of intention to tell the truth and be fair.

It was some of the educated seagoing people over near Manila who reported the steaming Monadnock as a wreck. The difference is that it is the business of the Monadnock and Monterey to manufacture wrecks on occasion.

The native Hawaiian N. G. H. company has what is called the "good eye." Strenuous efforts were made to defeat the command in the trophy contest, but the natives did the most practicing, gave the most attention to the task at hand and won.

In Manilla the Spanish soldiers complained that the American warriors would insist on fighting in the daytime. A Spanish military critic who used his talents in Cuba says the soldiers of the United States will not obey a command to fight at night.

The custom of Hawaiians in observing a funeral or death anniversary has at least one almost exact parallel in the United States, and in the capital of the country at that. In the mortuary column of the Washington Star there are daily a number of annual tributes to deceased persons.

The Hilo Tribune, with apparent gravity, declares that suits have been brought against the S. S. City of Columbia in capital courts to deprive the "Second City" of the services of what was promised as a liner from Seattle.

There was once a man who said to the papers: "Don't ignore me; abuse me, if you like, but don't ignore me."

Representative R. R. Hitt, who is slated as a possibility for the American vacancy at the Court of St. James, would do credit to his country in every way. But he is a very valuable man at Washington, not only as the agent for a strong constituency, but as well in the capacity of a shaper of the national polity.

It is a new thing in modern biography, so frank and complete in so many particulars and often of such probing depth, that there is failure to treat of the distinct separation of Bismarck's constant iteration of Christian belief and his deeds for the benefit of causes he espoused. This research would prove a most interesting and revealing study.

WAS A FORGERY

Esterhazy Now Says He Doomed Dreyfus.

His Idea of Duty to a Chief—A London Journalist—Revision Movement is Delayed.

IS A NAVAL MAN

A Chat With the Writer of
Brassey's Annual.

VIEW OF WHITE SQUADRONS

Likes the Oregon—Commands American Sea Fighters—Alliance.
"Voyage of Sunbeam."

The big man aboard the C. & A. steamship Miowera this voyage is not a big man physically. Lord Brassey is small in stature. His fame is solidly and lastingly established. He is known all over the world for final authority on naval matters, for one of the foremost sailors of any time, for a man of the most charming personality and for one of active, broad, powerful and incisive mentality. There is nothing haughty about this man of reputation and brains and title and high degree. When one approaches him for a chat he finds seats and readily enters into conversation.

There is issued regularly from press a book "Brassey's Annual." This volume is looked for eagerly each year by the heads of all Governments. It always tells all about navies. If anyone at any time wants to know anything about any navy, resort is at once had to this comprehensive and accurate work. Lord Brassey has been compiling the annual so long that the main facts and figures of the work are "at the tips of his fingers." He amazes one with his remarkable grasp of the details of information on navies.

Lord Brassey, returning at this time from England, spent some time in the United States. He wanted to see how the American ships looked after the campaign against Spain. He speaks in glowing terms of the construction of the ships of the United States, on their fitness for battle and on the bravery and skill of the men who handled and fought them. "All this," says Lord Brassey, earnestly, "was to be expected on the part of our cousins and is taken as matter of course. We expected them to battle gallantly. We knew they had the better ships and men and the wish that they would win was father to the sympathetic hope. The public men of the United States are elated over the fact that the war brought their political factions closer together as a nation and wiped out sectional lines. It did much more than that and should be given a broader view. It has welded together forever the bond of friendship between the United States and Great Britain and has settled once and for all that the English speaking peoples are in a brotherhood whether or no treaties or documents or letters or protocols are signed to that effect in fact. So complete and thorough and absolute is the understanding between the heads of the nations and the two peoples that no agreement of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain as a matter of record is necessary at all."

In the opinion of Lord Brassey the feature of the fighting was the fearfully effective work of the cruisers both in Manila bay and off Santiago. Both the cruisers and the battleships did more than the experts thought they were capable of and they have been studied pretty carefully. It is marvelous that through all the work of the navy not an American ship was found unprepared when called upon. That nothing should have gone amiss with any of the ships in the squadron that waited so long for Cervera is little short of a miracle. The landsman cannot grasp the computation of what is involved in having a fighting ship ready for business on the notice of an instant for weeks. There are hundreds upon hundreds of chances for accidents that might keep a ship out of action or delay her with an enemy in sight, but all of these myriad of chances seem to have been avoided somehow, and it must frankly be admitted that brains all along the line is what did it."

Lord Brassey grows enthusiastic in commenting upon the performance of the Oregon. He says that what Capt. Clarke did with this ship is unparalleled both for man and craft. Nothing like it was ever before attempted and few naval men could be induced to believe in advance that anything of the sort could be accomplished. It can readily be noticed in conversation that Lord Brassey is deeply impressed with the Oregon. The distinguished Britisher speaks of the nicely with which calculations had been made in placing guns on the American ships. He has only highest praise for this factor. He is especially pleased with the work of the small guns, of which he has been a persistent advocate. Lord Brassey speaks with caution of torpedoes. He favors speed in vessels of all classes and is decided that future naval construction in both the United States and his own country will be partial to fast cruisers and ships of the line and to the flying and wicked small craft.

The auxiliary section of the American navy was in every way a surprise to Lord Brassey. He had thought, he said, that a considerable number of commercial and pleasure craft could be used in warfare, but the number made available and their remarkably effective service he granted as surprising. Lord Brassey is a great admirer of Lieut. Walawright and the Gloucester.

For four years now Lord Brassey has been Governor of Victoria. He is now on his way to his home and duties in that colony. He is an advocate of progress in every direction, is for im-

perial federation and for subsidized cables and mail lines.

Lord Brassey is a famous yachtsman and has sailed around the world several times in his own boat. The first Lady Brassey, however, is even better known than His Lordship in connection with the yacht Sunbeam. There have been two Sunbeams. The first is perpetuated in Lady Brassey's entertaining book "The Voyage of the Sunbeam." In the story the start is made from England and many strange and out-of-the-way places are visited. In the second Sunbeam Lord Brassey sailed to his post as Governor of Victoria and was given a great reception in Melbourne. At whatever port the Sunbeam touches she is the center of attraction during her stay. She is barkentine rigged, of about 300 tons burthen, has steam auxiliary, raked masts, is low in the water and painted white. The first Sunbeam was dismantled in a typhoon, but the passengers and crew escaped with their lives. The Sunbeam called here and the Islands receive considerable attention in Lady Brassey's book.

LONG IS NAMED

Secretary of Navy Offered an Ambassadorship.

McKinley Would Send His Friend to Court of St. James—Senator Hoar Declines.

WASHINGTON.—Senator George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, to whom the President offered the English mission, has positively declined the honor and the President has asked Secretary Long to accept the place. It is not likely that Mr. Long will accept, although he has not yet declined. His inclinations are those of a studious man of affairs, and he does not care for the active social life he would be obliged to lead as Ambassador to the Court of St. James. It was said tonight that Mr. Long had the offer of the Secretarialship of State after it was decided that Mr. Day should retire to become a member of the Peace Commission, but declined on account of the exacting social duties made necessary by that official place.

There is no man in the Cabinet for whom the President has a higher regard than for Secretary Long. It is well known that Mr. McKinley esteems Mr. Long as one of the ablest of his counsellors, and between the two men there is a feeling approaching affection. The President is anxious to show additional honor to his Secretary of the Navy, and while he would be sorry to part with his services, particularly after Mr. Long demonstrated his great fitness for holding the naval portfolio in time of war, Mr. McKinley feels that he should not allow his personal preferences to stand in the way of acknowledging to the country how much he feels indebted to so trusted an adviser.

ON MAU.
Educational and Musical—Dimes Are Scarce.

(Special Correspondence.)

MAUI. Oct. 1.—In spite of showery weather there was a fair attendance of district people, last night, at the September meeting of the Makawao Literary Society, held in the parlors of the Pada Foreign church.

The subject of the evening's program, arranged by Mrs. H. F. Engle was "What to Do." Music, recitations and readings were given as follows: Fancy washed, 15 1-2¢; fancy plain washed, 16 1-2¢; good washed, 15 1-2¢; good current quality, 1¢.

RICE.

Hawaiian—Market is quiet, spot stock light but jobbers show no disposition to buy beyond immediate requirements. Louisiana can be laid down at about the price of Island article. We quote Hawaiian at 5 1-2¢ sixty days.

Japan—in better demand, price 5 50, difficult.

CHARTERS.—Nothing done for wheat since our last, and there is no inquiry. Several vessels have been taken for Liverpool or London to load salmon, etc., at 25¢ per ton, at the time of our last quoted cannot be improved upon. At the North, wheat is beginning to move, but charterers are well supplied with tonnage taken to arrive. We quote 20¢ to 35¢ 3d orders as to the position of LUMBER FREIGHTS. Very quiet and flat rates can hardly be obtained.

WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO. San Francisco, September 24.

It is folly to suffer from that horrible plague of the night, itching piles. Doan's Ointment cures quickly and permanently. At any chemist's.

IN SUGAR MARKET

Advance in Prices Made By Western Company.

EXPERT REPORT MADE ON STOCK

Louisiana-Cuba-Beets-Arbuckle Refinery at Work—Figures on Island Coffee and Rice.

SUGAR.

The Western Sugar Refining Co. advanced prices in the local market September 6th. They also advanced Dry Granulated same date for export to Honolulu to 3 7-8¢.

BASIS-Was advanced September 1st, spot sale New York 17,000 tons at 4 3-8¢ remained unchanged with the following sales: September 6, 6,000 bags; 14, 2,800 bags; 15, 3,500 bags; 16, 350 bags, at 4 3-8¢; until September 20th; spot sale, September 23, 1,300 bags at 4 5-15.

STOCK—Willit & Gray's latest report, under date September 15th, total stock in all hands, 294,62 tons, against 265,600 tons same date last year. Total stock in all principal countries latest uneven dates by cable September 15th, 1,051,124 tons, against 1,207,507 tons same date last year, a deficiency under last year of 156,383 tons. Cuban sis principal ports, September 14th, 63,000, against 7,629 tons same date last year.

EASTERN AND FOREIGN MARKETS—Reported by Engle in New York—Market steady, but still clear of wheat. The market is still cleared of the market remained firm for the first part of the month. The long refiners being rather prompt in the same market as beet sugar, to the expected arrival of Java sugars afloat, buyers have not lately shown any disposition to purchase, which, coupled with the expected usual dullness of refined sugar, makes it difficult to do well, a weakening tendency for the time being.

Last year crop is reported larger than last year, but no great importance is attached to this. Should there be any sudden demand in the New York market, it is expected that they will be met by the European markets, as beet sugars have lately been offered quite freely.

Mail advices from Cuba indicate that the coming crop is not likely to be much larger than the last, but as regards a rather value, it is hardly possible to estimate at present of the probable crop.

Mr. Licht, the beet sugar expert, still reports weaker unfavorable for the beet sugar, and from his preliminary cables it is evident that he expects a smaller crop than last season.

The Arbuckle Refinery in New York are taking orders freely and the average output reported equal to about 1,500 barrels daily. It is thought that the Dasher Refinery will be in operation for at least thirty days.

COFFEE.

Hawaiian—Better demand and market steady. We quote as follows: Fancy washed, 15 1-2¢ 1-2¢; fancy plain washed, 16 1-2¢; good washed, 15 1-2¢; good current quality, 1¢.

RICE.

Hawaiian—Market is quiet, spot stock light but jobbers show no disposition to buy beyond immediate requirements. Louisiana can be laid down at about the price of Island article. We quote Hawaiian at 5 1-2¢ sixty days.

Japan—in better demand, price 5 50, difficult.

CHARTERS.—Nothing done for wheat since our last, and there is no inquiry. Several vessels have been taken for Liverpool or London to load salmon, etc., at 25¢ per ton, at the time of our last quoted cannot be improved upon. At the North, wheat is beginning to move, but charterers are well supplied with tonnage taken to arrive. We quote 20¢ to 35¢ 3d orders as to the position of LUMBER FREIGHTS. Very quiet and flat rates can hardly be obtained.

WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO. San Francisco, September 24.

It is folly to suffer from that horrible plague of the night, itching piles. Doan's Ointment cures quickly and permanently. At any chemist's.

WILL E. FISHER BACK.

Reaches Seattle From Klondike in Health.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 22.—Col. Will E. Fisher of San Francisco, who has been reported as having met with many misfortunes in his search for gold, one of which was that he had crept over the black-sweptophilic path in a blinding snowstorm and almost lost his piffling wrek, and who was stated to have had his limbs amputated, arrived today on the Humboldt, hale and hearty. He emphatically denies that his limbs were amputated, but says that it was true that he crept over the pass on his hands and knees, unable on account of utter exhaustion, to walk.

Fisher is very conservative in his statements regarding the Northwest Territory, and when asked if he would go back to it, he put out with dust he positively refuses to say how much he brought with him. He is perfectly satisfied, but expressed the belief that he would not again go north unless it is in the interest of his property.

He also sustains the previous reports that many of those who are in the country are gradually losing their minds over misfortunes and want of proper occupation.

WILL E. FISHER BACK.

Reaches Seattle From Klondike in Health.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 22.—Col. Will E. Fisher of San Francisco, who has been reported as having met with many misfortunes in his search for gold, one of which was that he had crept over the black-sweptophilic path in a blinding snowstorm and almost lost his piffling wrek, and who was stated to have had his limbs amputated, arrived today on the Humboldt, hale and hearty. He emphatically denies that his limbs were amputated, but says that it was true that he crept over the pass on his hands and knees, unable on account of utter exhaustion, to walk.

Fisher is very conservative in his statements regarding the Northwest Territory, and when asked if he would go back to it, he put out with dust he positively refuses to say how much he brought with him. He is perfectly satisfied, but expressed the belief that he would not again go north unless it is in the interest of his property.

He also sustains the previous reports that many of those who are in the country are gradually losing their minds over misfortunes and want of proper occupation.

WILL E. FISHER BACK.

Reaches Seattle From Klondike in Health.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 22.—Col. Will E. Fisher of San Francisco, who has been reported as having met with many misfortunes in his search for gold, one of which was that he had crept over the black-sweptophilic path in a blinding snowstorm and almost lost his piffling wrek, and who was stated to have had his limbs amputated, arrived today on the Humboldt, hale and hearty. He emphatically denies that his limbs were amputated, but says that it was true that he crept over the pass on his hands and knees, unable on account of utter exhaustion, to walk.

Fisher is very conservative in his statements regarding the Northwest Territory, and when asked if he would go back to it, he put out with dust he positively refuses to say how much he brought with him. He is perfectly satisfied, but expressed the belief that he would not again go north unless it is in the interest of his property.

He also sustains the previous reports that many of those who are in the country are gradually losing their minds over misfortunes and want of proper occupation.

WILL E. FISHER BACK.

Reaches Seattle From Klondike in Health.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 22.—Col. Will E. Fisher of San Francisco, who has been reported as having met with many misfortunes in his search for gold, one of which was that he had crept over the black-sweptophilic path in a blinding snowstorm and almost lost his piffling wrek, and who was stated to have had his limbs amputated, arrived today on the Humboldt, hale and hearty. He emphatically denies that his limbs were amputated, but says that it was true that he crept over the pass on his hands and knees, unable on account of utter exhaustion, to walk.

Fisher is very conservative in his statements regarding the Northwest Territory, and when asked if he would go back to it, he put out with dust he positively refuses to say how much he brought with him. He is perfectly satisfied, but expressed the belief that he would not again go north unless it is in the interest of his property.

He also sustains the previous reports that many of those who are in the country are gradually losing their minds over misfortunes and want of proper occupation.

WILL E. FISHER BACK.

Reaches Seattle From Klondike in Health.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 22.—Col. Will E. Fisher of San Francisco, who has been reported as having met with many misfortunes in his search for gold, one of which was that he had crept over the black-sweptophilic path in a blinding snowstorm and almost lost his piffling wrek, and who was stated to have had his limbs amputated, arrived today on the Humboldt, hale and hearty. He emphatically denies that his limbs were amputated, but says that it was true that he crept over the pass on his hands and knees, unable on account of utter exhaustion, to walk.

Fisher is very conservative in his statements regarding the Northwest Territory, and when asked if he would go back to it, he put out with dust he positively refuses to say how much he brought with him. He is perfectly satisfied, but expressed the belief that he would not again go north unless it is in the interest of his property.

He also sustains the previous reports that many of those who are in the country are gradually losing their minds over misfortunes and want of proper occupation.

WILL E. FISHER BACK.

Reaches Seattle From Klondike in Health.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 22.—Col. Will E. Fisher of San Francisco, who has been reported as having met with many misfortunes in his search for gold, one of which was that he had crept over the black-sweptophilic path in a blinding snowstorm and almost lost his piffling wrek, and who was stated to have had his limbs amputated, arrived today on the Humboldt, hale and hearty. He emphatically denies that his limbs were amputated, but says that it was true that he crept over the pass on his hands and knees, unable on account of utter exhaustion, to walk.

Fisher is very conservative in his statements regarding the Northwest Territory, and when asked if he would go back to it, he put out with dust he positively refuses to say how much he brought with him. He is perfectly satisfied, but expressed the belief that he would not again go north unless it is in the interest of his property.

He also sustains the previous reports that many of those who are in the country are gradually losing their minds over misfortunes and want of proper occupation.

WILL E. FISHER BACK.

Reaches Seattle From Klondike in Health.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 22.—Col. Will E. Fisher of San Francisco, who has been reported as having met with many misfortunes in his search for gold, one of which was that he had crept over the black-sweptophilic path in a blinding snowstorm and almost lost his piffling wrek, and who was stated to have had his limbs amputated, arrived today on the Humboldt, hale and hearty. He emphatically denies that his limbs were amputated, but says that it was true that he crept over the pass on his hands and knees, unable on account of utter exhaustion, to walk.

Fisher is very conservative in his statements regarding the Northwest Territory, and when asked if he would go back to it, he put out with dust he positively refuses to say how much he brought with him. He is perfectly satisfied, but expressed the belief that he would not again go north unless it is in the interest of his property.

He also sustains the previous reports that many of those who are in the country are gradually losing their minds over misfortunes and want of proper occupation.

WILL E. FISHER BACK.

Reaches Seattle From Klondike in Health.

SEATTLE,

SEEN BY A TRIO

Men Who Went From Here Write of Fighting.

HARKER—MURRAY—PLEASANTS

Incidents of Action Before Manila.
Moving in Rainy Season.
Good Accounts.

PROFESSOR HARKER.

The following letter was received in this city by the last mail from Professor George Harker, recently a teacher in the High School, who enlisted for Manila in one of the regular companies of United States troops:

We are now occupying Spanish barracks in Manila. The city is under martial law. On Saturday morning we left camp with 200 rounds of ammunition and two days rations. It was raining hard as usual and we splashed through the mire of the bamboo jungle till we reached our intrenchments. All was quiet for the following two hours, excepting a few shots from the Spanish sharpshooters. At 10 o'clock a shot was fired from one of our guns, and at this signal Dewey began to bombard the forts and Manila. For an hour the shells kept whistling past us; then as the firing ceased, we were ordered to advance over our intrenchments toward the Spanish lines. There was not the least confusion, and our men went ahead in line of skirmishers, firing as they went.

The Colorado men, who were ahead of us, fired several volleys in quick succession, and rushing over the Spanish works, planted our flag on the top of the black stone fort. The fire from the Spanish now became scattering, and we pushed ahead as rapidly as possible, wading and stumbling across a flooded corn field, when we reached the fort.

We assembled and marched on in column into a barricaded street on the outskirts of Manila. The ground all the way was strewn with blankets, hats, shoes and ammunition, which the Spaniards had left in their hurry to get back into the city. A number of dead and wounded soldiers were lying against the earthworks where the shells from our fleet had opened the way for us.

We then started down the street into Manila, expecting to have another fight further on, but a few straggling shots was the only resistance we met at one time, though we had to lie down to avoid the bullets. At last we came to an open space and at the further side we saw a fortress or castle whose parapets were bristling with soldiers. But our eyes were fixed on a great white flag at one corner of the battlement, and we knew that the battle was ended.

In half an hour our whole force was drawn up under the walls of old Manila. The natives, or Filipinos, who had been shut up within the town, as well as a number who had come in with us, were mad with delight and rushed along our ranks distributing cigarettes and cigars to the men. The fighting men, though, were somewhat taken back when forced to give up their arms before entering the town. They had fully expected to sack the town and cut the throat of every Spaniard.

At about 4 p.m. we passed through the business center of Manila and took up our quarters in the court yard of a great stone building which proved to be a cigar factory. Bands of Spanish soldiers kept passing us on their way to the arsenal to lay down their arms. They looked clean and neat in their light blue uniforms and white straw hats, and formed a strong contrast to our men with their torn shirts and grimy faces. Next day we took possession of our present quarters, and since then we have been busy patrolling the streets.

Our loss is reported as six killed and thirty-four wounded. The Spanish had about 200 killed and a great number wounded. Some one remarked that we took advantage of them by fighting in daylight, as all the skirmishing heretofore had been done at night.

HARRY MURRAY.

Harry Murray wrote a couple of letters by the last mail from Manila to relatives and friends here. The first was received by his brother, Charlie, and is dated August 10. In it he describes his trip across the ocean and arrival at Cavite. Of Manila and the inhabitants he says:

"I was disappointed in the place and the people. The country is all low land and almost all swampy—that is, you can strike water about two feet down. The people are the color of Hawaiians. They have a language of their own, can not speak English and are about as tall and as good looking as Japs. They live in huts about four feet from the ground."

From this point he relates the various happenings in camp up to August 11, including the skirmishes of July 31, August 1, 2 and 3. Of the big battle on August 13, following which Manila was captured, young Murray writes to George Martin as follows:

Manila, Philippines, Aug. 18, '98. On the morning of the 13th, as I expected, we were ordered to the front. We started from the camp at about 9 o'clock and arrived at a place about three-quarters of a mile from the city. The Colorado and California regiments were nearer to the front than we were, being about 1,000 yards ahead of us. At 10:16 Dewey began to bombard the city, tearing holes in the Spanish breastworks for twenty-five minutes, when the Spanish flag of truce went up over the forts. The Colorado regi-

ment immediately took possession and raised the American flag.

While this was going on the Astor Battery, guarded by the Twenty-Third regulars and the Utah Artillery, made a charge on the center entrance and had quite a skirmish with the Spaniards, who came forward and seized two of their field pieces and started to retreat with them into the city. It was then that the boys had a chance to distinguish themselves and they did so, for as soon as the regulars and battery began to fire their guns and revolvers at them they dropped everything and ran, losing a couple hundred men, while we lost only five killed and a few wounded, about forty. When we left camp we expected to lose a few thousand men, as we thought we would have to make a charge over the wall. As it was our loss was nothing to what it would have been had the Spaniards in the fort not surrendered.

The Nebraska Regiment, with our battalion, the first, in the lead made its entrance along the beach and had to walk in water up to our waists until we reached the city, when Company L was made advance guard, going up at a rapid gait and withumps on our backs like a camel to keep out of sight of the stray Spaniards concealed in houses and trying to pop us off, until we were in front of the Spanish fort.

We were the second regiment in Manila city and the first in front of the Spanish stronghold, a place we would not have been able to take for a few months had Dewey not been there to shell them out if necessary. The walls of fort No. 2 are in some places between fifty and sixty feet thick and on the land side manned by all kinds of guns, while along the beach they have a couple of ten-inch guns and a wall almost impossible to scale. All around this fort is a moat filled with all kinds of traps and barbed wire fences, then an intrenchment with nice por holes covered up with grass. All of this is outside the wall, which is about fifteen or twenty feet high. Oh, wouldn't we have had a time trying to scale it with a lot of Spaniards on top to shoot as we came over.

The men-of-war did not have much shooting to do, because from the time the first shot which tore a hole in the first fort the Spaniards began to leave and look for safer quarters in the houses where they could get even with their infantry firing on our army. The Calao did most of the work. She steamed right under the very nose of the Spanish battery, trying to draw their fire. The Olympia fired a few eight and six-inch shells and the Monterey did the rest, which was to steam up and down the harbor ready to blow out of them in case of treachery.

We were on the march from about 9 in the morning until about 6, when we halted right in the heart of the city, in front of Gen. Merritt's quarters, which were in a swell hotel. There we were given time to chew a few pieces of hard tack, a piece of canned roast beef and water to wash it down with. After our swell French dinner we were marched to the regiment headquarters on the river front and were allowed to go to sleep in the street on cobble stones, with the mossy side up. It was all right up to about 9 o'clock, when it began to rain (harder than it does in Honolulu usually). We did not know it was raining until we were floating round a while and bumping into each other, but after we anchored we went off to sleep and woke up in the morning all stiff and tired and had to be thawed out before we were fit for business. On the evening of the 14th we moved to quarters in a large stone store about a block away. We remained there two days, removing on the 16th to the police station, where we expect to remain until further notice. All there is to do now is to stand guard and visit the city across the canal.

CHAS. PLEASANTS.

M.R. EDITOR.—Some of your readers will remember Mr. Charles Pleasants, who made a speech at the inauguration of our Reception Committee of 100 to entertain the Boys in Blue and of which Committee he was a member. He succeeded in enlisting in the Tenth Pennsylvania and left here on the Zealandia. His company was in the fight before Manila and he writes a description of the battle, which will be of interest to your readers, as follows:

"Well, we, the Tenth, have been in it and no doubt you will have the newspaper account of it long before you receive this. It occurred Sunday eve, July 31, and a hot fight it was. In this case again it was the unexpected that happened. We are in camp about four miles from Manila, along the road side toward Cavite. By we, I mean First Battalion, California Regiment; Nebraska Regiment; Colorado Regiment; Utah Battery; a battery of Regulars and the Tenth Pennsylvania.

A little after 10 o'clock we were aroused by a few rifle shots, which I afterward learned were shot by the Spanish at our men at work in the trenches. A few moments after this the orderly came on double quick to us, saying to report to Maj. Cuthbertson at the trenches in double quick time. (Cuthbertson was in command, Col. Hawkins being sick). We did so, followed by Company E. During this time there was no more firing. Companies D and E were ordered to the right of our breastworks into a small wood of bamboo, which came up to the edge of our earth works. We were taken about 150 yards to the right of our trenches and about 30 to 40 yards in front of our line, Company E being on the left of Company D. We reached our places along the outer edge of wood facing on an open spot or place. At this time I don't think there was a man in Companies E or D who had any idea of what was coming. The Major may have anticipated it, for we were put there to guard against any attempt to flank us on our right. And it was a fortunate thing we got there when we did, for we no sooner reached our places where we could look out into that open spot than we saw the Spanish coming. Company D opened fire at once, followed by Company E. The Spanish returned the fire and the engagement became general immediately clear down the line on both sides. I don't know how to describe it. Hell broke loose and stayed loose for nearly four hours. The cannon belched and boomed, shells exploded over us, and during it all was the ceaseless crack, crack, crack of the rifles, and

we could hear the bullets sing as they passed over us. We, in Companies D and E, were almost surrounded; shots came from almost every direction except down towards our trenches. We were in the woods and got separated more or less. It was a case of fighting from down low; every man was as flat on the ground as it was possible to be and at the same time use his gun. As it was the bullets whizzed and struck near us. We were not expecting any such battle and our company went out that day with only fifty rounds. But with that fifty rounds Companies D and E did effective work and get credit with having saved the works, in that we prevented the flank movement on our right. Company E had five killed and seven wounded, Company D had one killed and twelve wounded. Company D had only thirty-nine men in those woods, so you see less than one out of four got out unharmed. Company E probably had no more men out there than we as they had the same details elsewhere. It all happened in the short space of time it took to fire fifty rounds, and we were firing as fast as we could load. When our last rounds were fired the captain gave command to fix bayonets, expecting a rush, but it did not come. We had done our work and stopped them. It was at this time that we lost our only one killed.

"We had ten or eleven wounded. It is surprising how few of these are seriously hurt. When our ammunition was all gone we were recalled behind the trenches, a lucky thing for us, as fifteen or twenty minutes more of that and there would not have been any of Company D left. Just after we got behind the trenches it began to rain and continued till morning. The fight began about 11 o'clock and was continuous and hot stuff till about 2 in the morning. The Utah battery did effective work. When our ammunition was exhausted the battery stood the Spanish off until we got a new supply of ammunition and reinforcements. The battle began about 11 o'clock and lasted until about 4 in the morning, though there was a lull of about half an hour at about 2 o'clock.

The Spanish fired too high to hit our men, who lay low on the ground or were down in the trenches. That is probably the reason more of our men were not hurt. A two-story house stood near our lines, and in the morning after the fight we could see the roof was well filled with Spanish bullets that had been intended for us, but had gone at least twenty-five feet too high.

I went outside the trenches the next morning after our battle and into the woods to help bring in our dead. It was a ghastly sight and one not calculated to inspire courage.

Yours truly,

JAS. W. GIRVIN.

Resident Correspondent.

J. Martin Miller having been sent to Australia by the Chicago Inter Ocean, that paper has dispatched to Hawaii as its representative H. B. Metcalf, an experienced newspaper man and well-known special writer. Mr. Metcalf, with his wife, arrived yesterday and will make his home here. The Inter Ocean considers that the news of the new territory demands the attention of a man steadily. Mr. Metcalf was for a number of years in the service of Boston papers and was at one time, in the early silver mining days, a newspaper worker at Leadville, Colo.

Yours truly,

JAS. W. GIRVIN.

Resident Correspondent.

J. Martin Miller having been sent to Australia by the Chicago Inter Ocean,

that paper has dispatched to Hawaii as its representative H. B. Metcalf, an experienced newspaper man and well-known special writer. Mr. Metcalf, with his wife, arrived yesterday and will make his home here. The Inter Ocean considers that the news of the new territory demands the attention of a man steadily. Mr. Metcalf was for a number of years in the service of Boston papers and was at one time, in the early silver mining days, a newspaper worker at Leadville, Colo.

Yours truly,

JAS. W. GIRVIN.

Resident Correspondent.

J. Martin Miller having been sent to Australia by the Chicago Inter Ocean,

that paper has dispatched to Hawaii as its representative H. B. Metcalf, an experienced newspaper man and well-known special writer. Mr. Metcalf, with his wife, arrived yesterday and will make his home here. The Inter Ocean considers that the news of the new territory demands the attention of a man steadily. Mr. Metcalf was for a number of years in the service of Boston papers and was at one time, in the early silver mining days, a newspaper worker at Leadville, Colo.

Yours truly,

JAS. W. GIRVIN.

Resident Correspondent.

J. Martin Miller having been sent to Australia by the Chicago Inter Ocean,

that paper has dispatched to Hawaii as its representative H. B. Metcalf, an experienced newspaper man and well-known special writer. Mr. Metcalf, with his wife, arrived yesterday and will make his home here. The Inter Ocean considers that the news of the new territory demands the attention of a man steadily. Mr. Metcalf was for a number of years in the service of Boston papers and was at one time, in the early silver mining days, a newspaper worker at Leadville, Colo.

Yours truly,

JAS. W. GIRVIN.

Resident Correspondent.

J. Martin Miller having been sent to Australia by the Chicago Inter Ocean,

that paper has dispatched to Hawaii as its representative H. B. Metcalf, an experienced newspaper man and well-known special writer. Mr. Metcalf, with his wife, arrived yesterday and will make his home here. The Inter Ocean considers that the news of the new territory demands the attention of a man steadily. Mr. Metcalf was for a number of years in the service of Boston papers and was at one time, in the early silver mining days, a newspaper worker at Leadville, Colo.

Yours truly,

JAS. W. GIRVIN.

Resident Correspondent.

J. Martin Miller having been sent to Australia by the Chicago Inter Ocean,

that paper has dispatched to Hawaii as its representative H. B. Metcalf, an experienced newspaper man and well-known special writer. Mr. Metcalf, with his wife, arrived yesterday and will make his home here. The Inter Ocean considers that the news of the new territory demands the attention of a man steadily. Mr. Metcalf was for a number of years in the service of Boston papers and was at one time, in the early silver mining days, a newspaper worker at Leadville, Colo.

Yours truly,

JAS. W. GIRVIN.

Resident Correspondent.

J. Martin Miller having been sent to Australia by the Chicago Inter Ocean,

that paper has dispatched to Hawaii as its representative H. B. Metcalf, an experienced newspaper man and well-known special writer. Mr. Metcalf, with his wife, arrived yesterday and will make his home here. The Inter Ocean considers that the news of the new territory demands the attention of a man steadily. Mr. Metcalf was for a number of years in the service of Boston papers and was at one time, in the early silver mining days, a newspaper worker at Leadville, Colo.

Yours truly,

JAS. W. GIRVIN.

Resident Correspondent.

J. Martin Miller having been sent to Australia by the Chicago Inter Ocean,

that paper has dispatched to Hawaii as its representative H. B. Metcalf, an experienced newspaper man and well-known special writer. Mr. Metcalf, with his wife, arrived yesterday and will make his home here. The Inter Ocean considers that the news of the new territory demands the attention of a man steadily. Mr. Metcalf was for a number of years in the service of Boston papers and was at one time, in the early silver mining days, a newspaper worker at Leadville, Colo.

Yours truly,

JAS. W. GIRVIN.

Resident Correspondent.

J. Martin Miller having been sent to Australia by the Chicago Inter Ocean,

that paper has dispatched to Hawaii as its representative H. B. Metcalf, an experienced newspaper man and well-known special writer. Mr. Metcalf, with his wife, arrived yesterday and will make his home here. The Inter Ocean considers that the news of the new territory demands the attention of a man steadily. Mr. Metcalf was for a number of years in the service of Boston papers and was at one time, in the early silver mining days, a newspaper worker at Leadville, Colo.

Yours truly,

JAS. W. GIRVIN.

Resident Correspondent.

J. Martin Miller having been sent to Australia by the Chicago Inter Ocean,

that paper has dispatched to Hawaii as its representative H. B. Metcalf, an experienced newspaper man and well-known special writer. Mr. Metcalf, with his wife, arrived yesterday and will make his home here. The Inter Ocean considers that the news of the new territory demands the attention of a man steadily. Mr. Metcalf was for a number of years in the service of Boston papers and was at one time, in the early silver mining days, a newspaper worker at Leadville, Colo.

Yours truly,

JAS. W. GIRVIN.

Resident Correspondent.

J. Martin Miller having been sent to Australia by the Chicago Inter Ocean,

that paper has dispatched to Hawaii as its representative H. B. Metcalf, an experienced newspaper man and well-known special writer. Mr. Metcalf, with his wife, arrived yesterday and will make his home here. The Inter Ocean considers that the news of the new territory demands the attention of a man steadily. Mr. Metcalf was for a number of years in the service of Boston papers and was at one time, in the early silver mining days, a newspaper worker at Leadville, Colo.

Yours truly,

JAS. W. GIRVIN.

Resident Correspondent.

J. Martin Miller having been sent to Australia by the Chicago Inter Ocean,

that paper has dispatched to Hawaii as its representative H. B. Metcalf, an experienced newspaper man and well-known special writer. Mr. Metcalf, with his wife, arrived yesterday and will make his home here. The Inter Ocean considers that the news of the new territory demands the attention of a man steadily. Mr. Metcalf was for a number of years in the service of Boston papers and was at one time, in the early silver mining days, a newspaper worker at Leadville, Colo.

A NEW REVIVAL

Remarkable Vogue of Medieval Superstition.

"**Sorcery is Science Seen Upside Down**—Pseudo-Scientific Names and Jargons."

In the Century Daniel G. Brinton has an article on "Popular Superstitions of Europe." Dr. Brinton closes his article by saying:

From some strange reason there has been a wonderful revival within the last decade of nearly every mediaeval superstition, under various guises, in the most enlightened centers of the world. The practitioners of this modern sorcery, instead of concealing, advertise their claims, and urge them on the community under pseudo-scientific names and paragon. Palmistry, astrology, sympathetic magic, the doctrine of signatures, hierotherapeutics and all the farago of fifteenth century thaumaturgy, flourish today in Boston and New York, in Paris and Chicago, to a degree surpassing anything known three centuries ago.

There is a reason for this. Sorcery is science seen upside down. There is a confused groundwork of truth, a fallacious method of viewing facts, at the basis of these pseudo-sciences. Yet the truth and the facts exist, and these explain the success of the deceptions. They dazzle and daze minds not trained in sound reasoning; and how few are! The societies for "psychical research" and theosophic speculation begin with an acknowledgment of the possible truth of ghost-seeing and of communion with the divine. This possible ground is seized by the charlatan as proved basis for his illusory edifice.

Superstitions are at core the same everywhere and at all times, because they are based on those desires and that ignorance which are and will ever be a part of man's nature. He is dimly aware of mighty, unmeasured forces in ceaseless activity around him, controlling his own destiny; the ominous and omnipresent portent of death meets him at every turn; dissatisfaction with his present condition, intense longing for a life and joy which it can never offer, goad him to seek a knowledge which weights and measures are impotent to accord him. Yet such restricted knowledge is all that science can supply. Therefore he turns in despair to the mysteries and the adepts, the Cagliostros and the Humes, who stand ready to beacon him into their illusory temples of folly.

MANUSCRIPT BOOK HAS BEEN LOST.

Work of a Life. Almost—A Reward for a Writing.

What is probably the most valuable piece of literary property in these Islands has been lost. It is a manuscript book and has been missing since June last. The work is a technical treatise and dictionary of Micronesian languages. Rev. Hiram Bingham has been engaged upon the book many years. He is almost heartbroken over the fact that it cannot be found. The book could not be turned to profit by any owner. If sold the fact would be reported at once and return made to Rev. Mr. Bingham. In the whole world there would not be over half a dozen possible purchasers to be found. The author has always intended to leave the work as one of the best accomplishments of his life. Scholars everywhere, and especially those interested in Polynesia, will mourn with the owner if the property is not recovered.

The police have been searching for the manuscript, but without avail. The situation now is that a reward of \$50 will be paid for the return of the property to Chester A. Doyle, who has been on the case, or to Marshal Brown or one of his deputies at the police station. There will be no charges or prosecution. It is the verdict of the officers and others concerned that the property has simply been lost.

A Mr. Christian, an English gentleman well known in the literary and scientific world, came here with letters from many people and societies of note, including the Smithsonian at Washington. This book of Rev. Mr. Bingham's was loaned by the owner to Mr. Christian. It is established, on the word of Mr. Christian, verified by the police, that the book was entrusted to a hackman for delivery to Professor Alexander for Rev. Mr. Bingham. At the Pacific Club, just before his departure from the country, Mr. Christian gave the book to a boy of the house with instructions to send it by cab to Professor Alexander. The package was handed to a hackman. There is no further trace of it. Mr. Doyle was given the case and has worked hard and earnestly, but has learned nothing more than here set out. The messenger either lost the package from his vehicle or set it aside for delivery later and forgot it.

Mr. Christian, the authorities and Professor Alexander will be greatly relieved and Rev. Mr. Bingham will be delighted if the missing property is looked up and brought in without delay.

Salisbury Loses.

LONDON—The Peking correspondent of the Times says: Despite Lord Salisbury's declaration that he will brook no interference from any other power in the Newchwang railroad contract, he has now yielded to all the conditions Russia imposed. As a result, the negotiations with the English syndicate have been broken and those with the Russo-Chinese Bank have been resumed.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Friday, September 30.

Br. stmr. Miowera, Hemming, 7 days from Victoria; 39 passengers and 220 tons mdsse. to T. H. Davies & Co.

Norwegian bark Hatfrid, Jorgenson, 54 days from Newcastle, N. S. W., 760 tons coal to order.

Schr. Kawaiian, 38 hrs. from Koo-Loa ports.

Stmr. Iwa, Townsend, 14 hrs. from Makena.

Stmr. Lehua, Bennet, 6 hrs. from Kaunakakai.

Saturday, Oct. 1.

Sloop Kalulani, 6 hrs. from Pearl Lochs.

Am. brk. Australia, Houdlette, 6 days 6 hrs. 55 min. from San Francisco, co. pass. and 1,400 tons mdsse. to W. G. Irwin & Co.

Stmr. Upolu, Hennington, 18 hrs. from Kohala.

Stmr. Keauhou, Thompson, 16 hrs. from Honokaa.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, 13 hrs. from Kapaa.

Br. bk. Grenada, Korff, 29 days from Nanaimo, 3,691 tons coal to I. L. S. N. Co.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, Waimanao.

Stmr. Waialeale, Mosher, 5 hrs. from Laie.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, 4 hrs. from Waimanao.

Stmr. Kinai, Clark, 30 hrs. from Hilo.

Stmr. Iwa, Townsend, 18 hrs. from Makena.

Schr. Concord, Harris, 11 hrs. from Kaunakakai.

Sunday, Oct. 2.

Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, 16 hrs. from Kailua.

Am. sch. Waweeema, Smith, 39 days from Seattle, 461 tons feed, 223 ft. lumber, 169 M shingles, 5 M pickets to Allen & Robinson.

Schr. Lady Martin, 18 hrs. from Koo-Loa.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Haglund, 12 hrs. from Naviliwilli.

Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, 13 hrs. from Kahului.

Monday, October 3.

Am. sch. Trans. Jorgenson, 17 days from San Francisco; two passengers and 900 tons mdsse. to T. H. Davies & Co.

Br. bk. Helen Denny, Mahon, 59 days from Newcastle; 1,600 tons coal.

Am. bktm. Archer, Calhoun, 20 days from San Francisco; 11 passengers and 1,090 tons mdsse. to Castle & Cooke.

U. S. T. S. Pennsylvania, Doxrud, 24 days, 20 hrs. from Manila, 16 days from Guan.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Friday, September 30.

Br. stmr. Miowera, Hemming, Sydney.

Schr. Lady Martin, Koolau.

Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, Kona and Kau ports.

Saturday, Oct. 1.

Am. bk. Fresno, Underwood, Port Townsend in ballast.

Am. bk. Wilna Slater, Port Angeles in ballast.

Monday, October 3.

Stmr. Upolu, Henningsen, Kohala.

Stmr. Lehua, Bennet, Molokai.

Schr. Kaiulani, Pearl Lochs.

Stmr. Iwa, Townsend, Makena.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, Waimanao.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, Kapaa.

Stmr. Keauhou, Thompson, Honokaa.

Stmr. Waialeale, Mosher, Kekaha.

MEMORANDA.

Per stmr. Miowera, from Victoria, Sept. 30.—Left Victoria 7:52 a.m., 23d Sept., passed Tatoosh Island 9:13 p.m., 23d Sept., passed R. M. S. Warrimoo 7:14 a.m., 30th Sept. Experienced strong E. and NNE. wind with very confused high sea, principally from SE and SW, for first two days. Since then moderate winds and seas to arrival.

Per stmr. Australia, from San Francisco, Oct. 1.—Left San Francisco, Sept. 24, 1898, at 2 p. m. with 52 cabin and 17 steerage passengers; also 58 bags mail. Experienced moderate to strong S. E. winds until Sept. 26. Thence to port, moderate to strong trade winds, squally and rainy.

ISLAND PORTS.

HILo—Sailed, Oct. 2, stmr. Hawaii for Pohokai.

Arrived, Sept. 30, bk. Roderick Dhu, 17 days from San Francisco.

FOREIGN PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO—Arrived, Sept. 17, bk. C. D. Bryant, 28 days from Honolulu; sch. Albert Meyer, 35 days from Kahului; Sept. 21, bk. Alden Besse, 24 days from Honolulu; Sept. 21, stmr. Alameda, 6 days 14 hrs. from Honolulu; sch. J. M. Weatherwax, 26 days from Kahului; Sept. 22, bktm. Irmgard, 21 days from Honolulu; Sept. 23, bk. Andrew Welch, 22 days from Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO—Sailed, Sept. 18, stmr. Condor for Manila; sch. John G. North for Honolulu, Sept. 21, brig Consuelo for Makuhina.

YOKOHAMA—Sailed, Sept. 21, Haw. stmr. Aztec for Honolulu.

Arrived, Sept. 22, br. stmr. Beige from Honolulu.

EUREKA—Arrived, Sept. 18, sch. Jessie Minor from Honolulu.

PORT GAMBLE—Arrived, Sept. 19, sch. Robert Lewers from Honolulu.

SEATTLE—Arrived, Sept. 20, sch. Repeat from Honolulu.

DELWARE BREAKWATER—Arrived, Sept. 18, ship A. J. Fuller from Honolulu, Sept. 21, same, ordered to New York.

NEW YORK—Arrived, Sept. 18, ship Luzon from Kahului, Sept. 21, Stetson from Hilo, via Stanley.

PORT TOWNSEND—Arrived, Sept. 18, ship Reaper and sch. Lizzie Vance from Honolulu.

WELLINGTON—Arrived, Sept. 17, Br. stmr. Aorangi from Honolulu.

TACOMA—Arrived, Sept. 20, sch. E. K. Wood from Honolulu.

Sailed, Sept. 20, sch. Honoupi for Sydney.

The Iolani sails for Hongkong Wednesday.

LATEST FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Sch. Robert Lewers—(At Port Gamble) lumber thence to Honolulu by Higgins & Collins.

Bk. Andrew Welch—Pass. and mdsse. San Francisco to Honolulu by Welch & Co.

Bk. Ceylon—(Now at Departure Bay) coal thence to Honolulu.

Bktn. Irmgard—Pass. and mdsse. San Francisco to Honolulu by Williams, Dimond & Co.

Sch. Ethel Zane—Mdsse. San Francisco to Honolulu by Williams, Dimond & Co.

Sch. Repeat—(At Blakeley) lumber thence to Honolulu by Renton, Holmes & Co.

Sch. Jessie Minor—(At Eureka) lumber thence to Honolulu by J. B. Haney & Co.

Sch. A. M. Baxter—(At Seattle) lumber thence to Honolulu by J. H. Baxter.

Bk. C. D. Bryant—Pass. and mdsse. San Francisco to Hilo by Williams, Dimond & Co.

Sch. Bangor—(At Ludlow) lumber thence to Kailua by Pope & Talbot.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From Vancouver and Victoria, per C. A. S. Miowera, Sept. 30—Misses Gould, Nicolson; Mesdames Lyman, Smith, Robinson, Soule, Shepard, Asa Saito and two servants, Mini Saito, Green, Gagen and child, Paine and child, Powers, Bell, Metcalf; Messrs. Lyman, Stout, Robinson, Soule, (2), Mrs. Shepard and two children, Scholes, McLean, Wood, Gagen, Jex, Powers, Bell, Phillips, Petunia, Dickenson, Metcalf and 63 through.

From Molokai, per stmr. Lehua, Oct. 1—C. B. Reynolds, E. Peck, Mrs. Wolfenden, Mr. Smith, Dr. McCormick, Mrs. Eva McCormick and 23 deck.

From Hawaii ports, per stmr. Kinai, Oct. 2—Volcano: Capt. Tyler and wife, Mrs. H. W. Bell, Miss M. A. Bell, Miss D. O. Havfum, Miss I. Bell, Mrs. Whitehouse and wife, Mrs. M. E. Tenney, Dr. Geo. Herbert, Lieut. Hinman Way ports: Rev. O. H. Gulick, Mrs. H. C. Austin and 5 children, J. T. Wright, Dr. C. A. Peterson, C. L. Scrimger, F. B. McStocker, wife and 3 children and maid, Geo. B. Steuron, wife and child, Guy Kelley, Rev. J. Leadingham, Miss M. K. Kennedy, J. T. Moir, F. S. Peachy, J. W. Jones, Dr. J. S. Tracey, K. Hoshina, T. Masuda, Miss M. Keamohou, C. Fairer, A. A. Wilder, Paul Jarrett, Miss C. Wight, Dr. J. Wright, Dr. W. T. Monsarratt, T. Wolfe.

From Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, Oct. 2—G. Wilder, C. W. Kalua, J. Maguire, A. N. Jones, H. P. Baldwin, Miss Mary Green, Rev. Kanahela, S. M. Kanakau, J. M. Kaneau and wife, F. Richards, Mrs. Moses, Geo. J. Ross, Master Turner, Master A. Robinson, Mrs. E. F. Ward, Lum, Hang Sing You, W. Stoddard, A. P. Boller.

From San Francisco, per stmr. Austin, Oct. 1—John Alger, D. L. Austin, A. C. Banning and wife, F. T. Bennett, Robt. Birnie, D. E. Brown, Miss T. E. Brown, Miss E. G. Brown, Dr. D. A. Carmichael, U. S. M. H. S. C. Cooke, Miss M. Egan, Miss M. C. Farrell, C. M. Curtis, Mrs. C. J. Fisher, E. W. Fuller, T. Gosliner, A. Haneberg, A. Hener, E. E. Henry, Phil. Hirsch, Mrs. C. C. Hoffman, J. D. Holt, G. A. Howard, Jr., Dr. E. L. Hutchinson, Almon Hyde, Miss F. Hyde, F. A. Jacobs, S. B. Kenfield, J. R. Kocher, P. Lewis, A. A. Long, J. H. McDonough, A. McPhee, Jas. O'Connel, Mrs. F. M. Ostrom, Jas. Pash, C. J. de Roo and wife, Mrs. J. G. Rothwell, W. Schneiders, S. W. Schwab, Miss F. Sherman, H. C. Smith, wife and 3 children, G. W. Spencer, S. Stroynski, Commander Z. L. Tanner, U. S. N. Harry L. Waste, C. J. Webster.

From Maui ports, per stmr. Kaiulani, Oct. 2—Geo. Bruns.

From Kahului, per stmr. Waialeale, Oct. 1—Mr. King and family.

From Kahului ports, per stmr. W. G. Hall, Oct. 2—Miss Gandal, Mrs. Kahale, Mr. and Mrs. C. Conradt, Mr. and Mrs. J. Conradt, F. Weber, Miss E. T. Fook, H. W. Schmidt, W. L. Hardy, Waterhouse, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney, W. McBryde, W. Hancock.

From Honokaa, per stmr. Keauhou, Oct. 1—Wm. Thompson.

From San Francisco, per schr. Trans. Oct. 3—Geo. F. Sanborn, Robert Cards.

From San Francisco, per bktm. Archer, Oct. 3—Miss Nellie Whittington, J. T. Lewis, Chas. Conrad, N. T. Williamson, C. H. Douglas and wife, T. D. Ingerson, A. C. Williams, Mrs. J. Dormer and Mrs. C. Paris.

Departed.

For Sydney, per stmr. Miowera, Sept. 30—Miss Riordan, Col. Gorton and wife, Sir Sackville-West and daughter.